

# THE NEW NORTH.

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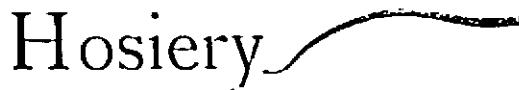
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, AUG. 6, 1896.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE



Hosiery  
Lace  
Dye

Hosiery or Gloves bearing above trademark are absolutely fast black, clean, stainless, pure bright and durable. Ask for Hirsch's Hosiery at hosiery counter.



Hosiery  
That Doesn't wear out cannot be made from yarn. . . .

There is, however, a great difference in the wearing quality of hosiery made from yarn. Some is strong enough, but loses in beauty what it gains in strength. Some hosiery is beautiful and soft but will not wear. Some hosiery that is fine and strong is poor black. Some that is fine black is over-dyed and rots the yarn. The kind of hosiery that's just right avoids all these bad points, and combines strength, fineness and good color. That's the kind we sell. It's as perfect as anything made by man can be. To make doubly sure, if a pair goes wrong you get a new pair free for the asking.



## Happiness

Abides not with the man or woman tortured by ill-fitting shoes. Neither is it to be found with the woman who has easy but unsightly shoes; or the man who has shoes all right as to style, but all wrong as to fit.

The only shoes which give satisfaction are those that look nice, fit correctly and wear well. That's the only kind we sell. Ask any of our customers.

CHAS. E. CRUSOE & CO.,  
New Bank Building, RHINELANDER, WIS.

CITY LIVERY  
DEALER IN ICE.

Free Ice to all Churches

The hearse and one three seated covered carriage free with other rigs at low prices for all funerals.

W. F. BALL, Prop.

John Moen was in the city over Sunday.

Warren Hill, of Antigo, was in our city yesterday on business.

Will Fenlon has been confined to his home by illness this week.

Charley Naylor spent several days at Minocqua last week fishing.

Remember the concert at the Grand Opera House to-morrow night.

Mrs. Geo. Whitney spent Sunday with her husband at Hazelhurst.

Ole Swanson was down from Woodruff to the Sunday ball game.

Attorney Jones, of Wausau, was in town yesterday on legal business.

Joe McInroe, the Northwestern agent at Woodruff was in the city Saturday.

Sheriff Smith is at Madison and Milwaukee this week on official business.

Mrs. John Hanson and family returned from a six weeks' visit at Muskegon, Mich., last Friday.

E. G. Squier, accompanied by his brother-in-law, put in a day tempting the fish at Sugar Camp lake.

Don't miss the special sale at Irvin Gray's. It is the chance of the season to get good goods at low prices.

Luther Brown has a new turn-out complete, pony, cart and harness which rather lays over anything in the city.

Charley McAllister and Gene Shepard came home last Friday from a two months trip looking timber in Ashland and Iron counties.

Judge Blondon, of Minocqua, was in the city Saturday.

Pat Madden and family were down from Minocqua Sunday.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. James Harrigan Monday.

Miss Agnes Doyle is visiting her sister, Mrs. Thos. Coffey, at Menasha this week.

Lost—A ladies' gold watch chain. Finder will please leave same at Crane Fenlon & Co.'s store.

Miss Belle Easton left last Sunday night for Royalton where she will spend a month with relatives and friends.

B. F. Dorr, of Antigo, was in the city this week. He did some work in the surveying line for the town of Pelican.

Francis Colman, editor of the Eagle River Democrat, was down to help out the ball team Sunday. He can catch as well as write.

Misses Winnie Doyle and Nellie Harrigan spent Sunday at Minocqua with a party of Stevens Point young people who are camping there.

Football will be one of the main attractions at the county fair. The home team are going to be in shape to win from any visiting team if practice will do it.

The forger who got away with a little money he raised on the checks supposed to be signed by Art Rogers, did not go long without being located. He was placed in Iowa last Saturday and will probably soon be brought back here.

Ralph Roach, one of Crane, Fenlon & Co.'s employees, was called to Weyauwega Sunday night by a telegram announcing the death of his father. The funeral was held there Monday. Mr. Roach died of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Mr. C. D. Yonker, a well known druggist of Bowling Green, Ohio, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy says: "I take pleasure in recommending it to my customers, for I am certain that it will always please them. I sell more of it than all other kinds put together." For sale at Palace Drug Store.

Miss Earlie Woods, of Milwaukee is visiting at the home of Mrs. D. L. Jenkinson of this city.

Miss Nellie Leahy, of Stevens Point is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Pat Johnson this week.

Elmer Danfield talks of going to Barron Sunday. He thinks of locating there the prospects are favorable as reported.

George Reed left Sunday for a two week's visit through the southern part of the state. He will make the trip on his wheel.

Tom Redfield is laid up this week with a sprained ankle. He turned it over by stepping on a stone while getting off the switch engine.

Charles Chafee, John Barnes, Ross Weesner and D. H. Walker were at Manitowish and Turtle waters after fish several days last week.

The second annual picnic of the Modern Woodmen of America is being held at Antigo to-day. A large number are in attendance from here.

W. B. LaSalle and F. E. Parker left for Milwaukee Tuesday to attend the Republican State convention. With C. C. Yawkey they represent Oneida county.

A representative of the Valentine Blatz Brewing Co., of Milwaukee, was in the city last week. It is rumored that an agency will be established here.

A fair with a freak held forth on Brown street Monday and Tuesday of this week. His attraction was an oddity and drew largely. He did a good business.

The Green Bay football clerks have asked for a game with the Rhinelander team the first week in September. An affirmative answer will probably be given.

An alarm from the fair ground district brought out the boys Tuesday afternoon in a hurry. The blaze was confined to a barn and was started by some boys who were burning up a hornet's nest. It was quickly extinguished.

"Moses' miracle of drawing water out of the rock" will be the theme of the morning sermon next Sunday at the Baptist church. In the evening the pastor will describe the recent International Baptist Young People's convention as he saw and heard it.

Alex. Dingle, R. P. Gaptill and Harley Woodard went to Merrill Sunday. They returned the same day, making the trip in less time than it has been made before, previous trips, with one exception, requiring two days. The trio are all old members of the L. A. W.

St. Mary's and the Union Congregational churches will unite in giving a grand concert to-morrow night at the Grand Opera House. Miss McGillan, of Appleton, and Mr. Fred L. Wheeler, tenor, will assist and a musical entertainment of extraordinary merit is promised.

Tickets \$1.00.

A seat in the swimming line was accomplished at Lake Julia Saturday. Alex. Dingle swam from the wheelmen's club house to the landing across the lake and back without resting. The distance is estimated at one and one-half miles.

Alex. is closely connected to the fish when it comes to a question of staying qualities in the water.

W. E. Henning, of Glens Falls, N. Y., visited with Mayor Brennan last week. Mr. Henning was an old school mate of Mr. Brennan when they were boys together and the meeting was an enjoyable one. Fred and Henry Miner, of Forest county, were also guests of the Mayor, with whom they associated in days gone by. Mr. Henning is head sales agent for the big seed firm of D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit. Fred and Henry Miner are sheriff and deputy respectively of Forest Co.

Since 1878 there have been nine epidemics of dysentery in different parts of the country. In which Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravages, this remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which proves it to be the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

R. E. Dimlek is doing a good business in the land line in and around Barron county on the Soo. He disposed of 230 acres there and shipped 85 men last month to Dakota. He is negotiating with a southern railroad company for the shipment of laborers south as soon as the farming season closes here. A rate has been offered him of \$15.00 to Moline, Ala.

My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Cough Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the remedy half its worth. I am sorry everyone in the world does not know how good it is, as I do.—Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion Co., Florida. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

The premium list of the Oneida county fair is out and in the hands of Secretary Rogers. It is a book of forty odd pages and contains a very liberal list of premiums for the people of the county to compete for. There is prospects of an excellent display in all the various departments, and the rivalry for prizes will be exceptionally good considering it is the society's first exhibition. The program of races and sports is such that every day will be one of interest and excitement aside from the displays. There will be some of the best horses in the country after the purse money. Two Strikes, a 205 trotter, and Guy, the pacer, being among the number. The bicycle races will also bring a number of cracks in that line and two or three foot-ball games will add spice and interest to the week's entertainment. Call on or address A. M. Rogers, Secretary, for one of the lists, and after examining it you will see that the Oneida county farmers are in for an exhibition that will do them credit.

The Populist mass convention at the Grand Opera house last Saturday evening was attended by rather a small crowd. The business was the election of five delegates to attend the Congressional convention at Wausau. The party seems to be in a somewhat divided position in this district. The congressional convention was originally called for the 6th of August, and later the date was changed by the chairman of the committee without consulting any of the members. The local Populists feel that a job has been put up by some Wausau Democrats with the chairman to have the Pops hold their convention after the Democrats have had theirs and then force them to endorse the candidate. They do not want it that way and will hold their convention first if possible and then let the Democrats do the endorsing if there is to be any done.

John Clouston, Cal Balliet, John Schafer, S. G. Tuttle and Kenneth Metcalf were elected delegates and instructed to stay in the middle of the road. It is probable that there will be a good sized split in case there is a vote of Democratic ticket on them any more than they are compelled to take on the National ticket.

Mrs. Eberly, a lady cook at the Manitowish summer resort, was thrown from a wagon last Saturday and suffered a broken collar bone and was severely bruised. She is at the home of Wm. Greenhields on the North Side. She is quite well known here.

Things in general and human beings in particular have sized here the past three days. The mercury in the thermometers did not stop after registering 95 in the shade but kept right on doing business until 100 was reached and after that those who had kept posted lost interest.

Republicans Attention!

A meeting of Republicans and others who are in accord with the candidates nominated and platform adopted at the National Republican convention at St. Louis, is called to be held in the court house on Saturday evening of this week at 8 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of forming a Republican campaign club.

We urge every Republican to attend this meeting and affiliate with the movement at once.

F. J. Pogue, Tom. Chinn, S. T. Walker, Tom. Sec'y.

Half Rate to Salt Lake, Utah.

On account of Annual Convention International Association of Fire Engineers, the North-Western Line will, on August 6 and 7, sell excursion tickets to Salt Lake City and return at one fare, plus \$2.00, for the round trip. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Ry.

Half Rates to Omaha.

Via the North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western Ry.), August 13 and 14, 1896—one fare for the round trip. On August 21 excursion tickets at very low rates will also be sold from Omaha to Denver and the famous Hot Springs of South Dakota. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Ry.

Bargains in underwear at the Cash Department Store.

Attorney Colman, of Eagle River, was in the city Tuesday.

Camel hair underwear for 25 cents at the Cash Department Store.

There's money in it, sure! Trading with the Cash Department Store.

A. B. Roseberry, of Arbor Vitae, was a Rhinelander caller Tuesday.

E. G. Squier is entertaining a brother from Big Rapids, Mich., this week.

Mrs. E. O. Brown and son returned Tuesday from their visit south.

S. E. Olson, the Ironwood merchant, was in the city on business Tuesday.

Drop in and see the prices that have dropped at the Cash Department Store.

Mrs. Fred Coon has returned from an extended visit in the Southern part of the state.

Mrs. Wm. Hardell left Saturday night for an extended visit to her sister St. Ansgar, Ia.

The woman who buys the Henderson corset at the Cash Department Store will never lack bone.

Mrs. A. H. Daniels left Tuesday for New London where she will visit with relatives and friends.

You can walk right into a good thing by getting a pair of the Cash Department Store \$3.00 shoes.

W. E. Clark, representing Clark & Matzke, marble and granite dealers, Elgin, is here on business this week.

The big saw-mill Jeffries is closed. A large supply and scarcely any demand is the reason for its shutdown.

The ladies of the M. E. church will serve one of their popular six o'clock dinners next Friday. Menu will appear next week.

James Davidson came over from Hazelhurst Monday and has been under Dr. McIndoe's care. He has greatly improved.

Miss Mabel Faville returned to her home West Superior Saturday after spending a two week's visit with her friend Miss Edith Kelley.

Otto Bock, Ed. Slossen, A. J. Wilson and several others whose names we were unable to learn are in attendance from here at the Modern Woodmen's picnic at Antigo to-day.

J. H. Morgan, Armour's genial meat distributor, who has been spending the past month fishing and otherwise benefiting his health, is again back on his old run. He returned yesterday.

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# THE STORY TELLER

## BELLS.

Hear the bells, bells, bells—cycle bells!  
How they jingle through the air,  
Tinkle, tinkle, everywhere;  
O, what jolly, merry notes  
Ringing from their silver throats!

Ring, ring—peal, peal—  
See the flying steeds of steel;  
All the boys are bold as men;  
All the men are boys again;  
Wheeling sets a scorching pace  
For the plodding human race.

Hear the bells, bells, bells—mellow bells!  
Ring early, ringing late—  
Wheeling antics never wait;  
All the world is cycle-mad,  
Riding fashion's daring fal.

Peal, peal—ring, ring—  
Every rider is a king;  
O, what dignity they feel  
When they mount the dizzy wheel;  
What grace and valor meet  
On an airy cycle seat!

Hear the bells, bells, bells—wavy bells:  
See the noisy, ringing throng  
Challenging the ladies gone;  
Cries have the flight of say,  
Everywhere and every day.

Ring, ring—peal, peal—  
Don't you hear the clanging wheel?  
Never was there such a din  
Since the earth began to spin—  
Since she made her primal run,  
In her orbit round the sun.

Hear the bells, bells, bells—rival bells!  
See the vaulting heroes spring;  
Hear the dancer signals ring;  
Bluster, bluster, off they go,  
In a reeling, wheeling row.

Peal, peal—ring, ring—  
How the buzzing tires sing;  
Nothing spurs to fearless deeds  
Like these frank, active steeds;  
Courage never wanes or sleeps  
While the flying courser leaps.

—M. B. Pearce, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

## LOVE AND DEBT.

**M.** RHODES was the high-sheriff of — county, Mass., and his good name, inherited from the father and cherished by the son, made him not only popular as an officer, but rather wealthy as a man.

Why Mr. Rhodes had never got married the ladies could not ascertain, though they talked the matter over and over very often, but almost all said there must have been some cause in his youth—Mr. Rhodes was 25, at least—which was known only to himself and perhaps one other.

"Some disappointment," said Miss Anna, a young lady who thought it wrong that gentlemen should be disappointed, "some fatal disappointment."

"Not at all," said her maiden aunt, "not at all; nobly ever thought that Mr. Rhodes had courage enough to offer himself to a lady. He is so modest that I should like to see him make a proposal."

"No doubt of it, auntie; no doubt of it; end to hear him, too."

"Your father and I," said Anna's mother, "once thought that Mr. Rhodes would certainly marry Miss Susan Morgan, who then lived in the neighborhood."

"Was he accepted by Miss Morgan?" asked Anna.

"I don't believe she ever had an offer," said Aunt Arabella.

"Perhaps not," said Mrs. Wilton; "but she certainly deserved one from Mr. Rhodes; and I have frequently thought that, during services in church, he was about to make proposals before the congregation, as he kept his eyes continually on her."

"Do you think," asked Anna, "that Miss Morgan was as fond of him as he appeared to her?"

"She certainly did not take the same means of showing her feelings," said Mrs. Wilton, "for she never looked at him in church, and seemed to blush when, by any means, she discovered that others had noticed his gazing upon her."

"I should think," said Anna, partly aside, "that a man like Mr. Rhodes

with the force of the Tenth Commandment, 'Dost thou covet thy neighbor's ox nor his ass?' ever to look over Miss Morgan at Mr. Rhodes."

One morning Mr. Rhodes was sitting in his office, when one of the deputies read off a list of executions and attachments, which he had in hand to serve, and among them was one against a lady, at a short distance. The amount was not great, but enough to bring distress upon a family.

"Let me take that," said the sheriff, with some feeling; "it is out of your walk and I will drive to the residence of the person to-morrow morning."

The modest vehicle of the officer stopped at the door of a neat dwelling house in a retired, delightful situation, where all things told of taste and economy. The sheriff opened the gate, ascended the steps of the house, and asked if Miss Morgan was at home.

The servant answered in the affirmative.

As Mr. Rhodes passed along the hall he thought over the part he had to perform—how he should introduce the subject—how, if the debt should prove to be onerous, he should contrive to lighten the burden by his own abilities; and when he reached the door he had conduced his salutation to the lady and his opening speech on the subject of his official call.

The servant opened the door—Mr. Rhodes entered with a bow. He blushed, hesitated at length took a seat to which Miss Morgan directed him by a graceful turn of her hand.

After a few moments' hesitancy, Mr. Rhodes felt that it was his business to open a conversation that would explain the subject of his visit; so he offered, by way of preface, a few remarks upon the coldness of the spring.

"Yes," said Miss Morgan; "but yet, cold as the weather has been, and even notwithstanding a few frosts, you see the trees have their richest foliage, and the flowers are luxuriant."

"True," said Mr. Rhodes; "it seems that though there may be a great deal of coldness, nature will have her own way, and, in time, assert her prerogative, late, perhaps, Miss Morgan, but still the same."

Mr. Rhodes felt rather startled at his own speech, and looking up was infinitely astonished to see that Miss Morgan was blushing like one of the roses that were hanging against the window.

"We are always pleased," said Miss Morgan, "to see what we admire breaking through the chilling influences by which they have been restrained, and satisfying our hopes of their ultimate disclosure."

Miss Morgan was looking directly toward the bush on which three roses were clustering in most gorgeous richness.

Mr. Rhodes put his hand into his pocket, and felt of the official papers, to gather a little courage from their contact.

"I have," said Mr. Rhodes, "an attachment."

Miss Morgan this time lent blushes to the rose.

"The attachment, Miss Morgan, is of a distant date, and I felt that much time had already elapsed; that, indeed, instead of intrusting it, as I might have done, to another, I thought that in a matter of so much delicacy it would be proper for me to come in person."

"For me, Mr. Rhodes? the attachment for me?"

"As I was saying, Miss Morgan, the attachment I have; and I felt it a matter of delicacy to come in person, thinking that my own means might be considered, if there was any deficiency in the value of this property."

"Mr. Rhodes, you seem to be rather evasive!"

"I, nevertheless," said Mr. Rhodes, "mean to speak very plainly when I say that with reference to this attachment, Miss Morgan, should you honor me so far as to accept my profession, my pecuniary means would be devoted to the—the attachment."

"I was," said Miss Morgan, "wholly unprepared for this."

"I was afraid that was the case," said Mr. Rhodes, "and therefore I thought it more delicate to make the offer in person."

"You are very considerate, Mr. Rhodes."

"Am I, then, to understand, Miss Morgan, that my proposition is agreeable to you? In other words, that it is accepted?"

"Mr. Rhodes," said the lady, with much hesitation, "I must claim a little time to think of it."

"I will call, then, on my return from the village beyond."

"Let me ask a little more time," said she; "say next week."

"Miss Morgan," said Mr. Rhodes, "the matter requires immediate answer; the attachment is of an old date, and time now is everything. My feelings are deeply interested; and may I not hope that while you are using so short a time to consider a subject which you are pleased to view as of such great delicacy with regard to yourself, you will allow my feelings to weigh with you in deciding in favor of my proposition, which, I assure you, is made after due deliberation upon my ability to perform my part of the contract."

Mr. Rhodes then took his leave, astonished at his own volatility, which, indeed, nothing could have induced but his desire to relieve one so much esteemed as Miss Morgan from present embarrassment.

Mr. Rhodes drove to a neighboring place, deeply occupied with his good purposes toward Miss Morgan, satisfying himself that the pecuniary sacrifice he had proposed was due to his untilled and unknown affection for her, and not beyond his means.

Miss Morgan felt a renewal of all those feelings which had rather been dormant than quenched in her bosom, and desired the advice of her married sister, who was unfortunately absent. That Mr. Rhodes had once felt a strong attachment to her, she could not doubt, that he had continued to cherish,

she had done, the reciprocal feeling; she had not ventured to hope. But as it was evident that the proposition of Mr. Rhodes was not from any sudden impulse, Miss Morgan resolved to signify her assent to a proposition so worthy of consideration on all accounts.

In less than two hours Mr. Rhodes drove up to the door again, fastened his horse, and was readmitted to the little back parlor, which he had occupied in an earlier part of the day.

"Miss Morgan," said Mr. Rhodes, "before receiving your answer, which I trust you are prepared to give in favor of accepting my proposal, I wish to state to you that I have considered all the circumstances of my situation and yours, and find myself bettered, from some previously unconsidered matters, to keep my part of the arrangement than I thought myself when I ventured to make the offer; so that the kindness, if you will have that word used in this matter, is all on your side."

"Under present circumstances—I mean those of our long acquaintance and our family intercourse, though of late rather interrupted," said Miss Morgan, "and my right, by years," she added, casting a glance at a looking-glass that showed only matured womanhood, "to speak for myself, I have concluded to consider your proposal favorably."

"Consider! Miss Morgan, consider favorably? May I not hope you mean that you will accept it?"

Miss Morgan gave no answer.

"Nay, then, it is accepted," said Mr. Rhodes, with a vivacity that Miss Morgan thought would have brought him to her lips—her hand, at least.

"How happy you have made me," said Mr. Rhodes; "having now disposed of this matter, there are ten days allowed."

"That's very short," said Miss Morgan; "only ten days; you seem to be in a haste unusual to you at least."

"It is the attachment, and not I, that is imperative."

"You speak rather abstractedly, Mr. Rhodes."

"But truly, very truly, Miss Morgan."

"But why limit us to ten days?"

"The attachment requires it."

"I thought," she said, smiling, "the attachment would be for life."

Mr. Rhodes looked exceedingly con-

fused. At length he started suddenly toward the lady.

"My dear Miss Morgan, is it possible that for once in my life I have blundered into the right path? Can I have been so fortunately misconceived?"

"If there is any mistake," said Miss Morgan, "I hope it will be cleared up immediately. I can scarcely think that Mr. Rhodes would intentionally offend an unprotected orphan, the daughter of his former friends."

Mr. Rhodes hastily pulled from his pocket his writ of attachment, and showed it to Miss Morgan.

"This is certainly your name, and this property?"

"Is the disputed possession," said Miss Morgan, "of my sister-in-law of the same name, Mrs. Susan Morgan."

Mr. Rhodes stood confounded. He was afraid of the course which the matter was likely to take.

"So, Mr. Rhodes, you see the attachment was for this property. Now, as it is not mine, and as, indeed, I have little of my own, you, of course, have to claim upon my person."

"I beg your pardon, my dear, Miss Morgan, I beg your pardon, but let me please to read lower down on the writ: you will see—look at it, if you please—for want thereof take the lady."

"But, Mr. Rhodes, the promise was extorted under a misapprehension, as that I am released."

"No, not at all; you are required only to fulfill the promise just as you intended when you made it. And as to the attachment for the widow and her property, I'll swear that by deputy."

In ten days the clergyman, and not the magistrate, was called in, and the whole arrangement was consummated.

And Aunt Arabella who was so careful about the Tenth Commandment, defared that it said nothing about coveting a neighbor's husband, and if it had, she did not think the should violate it.—Indianapolis Sun.

Nearly as bad.

Telling what we have heard to another's disadvantage is not so bad as starting a slander without provocation, but it's next to it. Slanders do more harm through being repeated by those who just tell what they have heard than through being first told by the one who invented them. If a slanderer could find no one to pass along his slanders without being sure as to their truth or falsity, he would have no success in his occupation. "Where no wood is, there the fire goes out; so where there is no tale-bearer, the strife ceases." Before we tell anything to another's discredit we should first know (not merely think) that good is to come of its repeating.

"It is wrong to want of thought."

—Detroit Free Press.

## A SCHOOL FOR FIREMEN.

All of the Men Are Carefully Trained for Their Existing Duties.

The school was organized in February, 1852, primarily for the purpose of instructing the men of the different companies in the use of the "scaling-ladder," which had then just been introduced in the department. It gradually became enlarged in its scope, however, until, with the completion of the new Fire Headquarters building in January, 1857, it became a general school of instruction—not only for the new men admitted on trial (called "probationary firemen"), but for the men already in service—in the use of all life-saving apparatus, and in the many appliances used for fighting a fire.

Before they had this new building, in East Sixty-seventh street, the companies were taught the use of the scaling-ladders and life-net at an old sugar warehouse near the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and the North river, and here the classes numbered nearly 60 men at a time. But this building was on an out-of-the-way place, and lacked the facilities necessary for instructing the men in raising large extension ladders, and in the use of the many new tools then being added to the department.

When the new Fire Headquarters building was being completed a yard designed for this purpose was built at the back of that building. This yard is about 100 feet square, being well cemented and drained, so that water can be used in the lessons. Here "company drills" were introduced—companies being summoned unexpectedly from different parts of the city, just as they would be called to an actual fire.

When they arrived the engines were started and the men put through all the maneuvers of battling with the flames. The hose was dragged up the staircase to the top of the building, water was started or shut off, and large quantities were used in the different movements executed in the yard, or from the windows at the rear. The men were thus made acquainted with every appliance carried upon the apparatus, and the system perfected in every detail.

Companies receive ratings on the books kept by the instructor according to the proficiency they showed at the drills; and some idea of what effect these drills had in improving the service may be gathered from the fact that, when they were started, of the 80 or more companies in the department there were about 21 companies in the first grade, 19 in the second, and 40 in the third or lowest grade. After three years of instruction there were only four or five in the last grade, about 12 in the second, and fully 60 received the rating of first-grade companies.

It is here, in this yard, where these company drills play so important a part in bringing the New York department to its present point of perfection, that the recruit receives his first instruction in the use of the scaling-ladder, the life-line, and the life-net.—Charles Thaxter Hill, in St. Nicholas.

## FOND OF BATHING.

The Japanese Spend Much of Their Time in the Water.

In a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, Rev. Walter Weston says that cleanliness is one of the few original items of Japanese civilization. To that idea the people are still true, in spite of the filthiness usually ascribed to them, their original love for hot water has never grown cold.

In the mountains, wherever hot mineral springs are found, the peasantry resort to them some to benefit by the healing properties of the waters, others for the simple pleasure of bathing. The tuba, or "hot-water houses," as the bathing establishments are called, generally rest at the bottom of some steep ravine, and the water is conveyed from the mineral spring through bamboo pipes.

Bathing is not an expensive pleasure for these Japanese peasants. They pay about a cent a day for room rent and the use of the bath, but food and bedding are not supplied. In the tuba of a better class the visitors stay at chatelets or inns, close by the baths, and in some cases the larger guest houses have baths on the premises.

In these out-of-the-way mountain resorts the Japanese indulge their taste for bathing to an almost incredible extent. In one place, where the water is just about blood-heat, a man will stay in it, it is said, practically for a month on end, taking care, however, to place his feet on stones to keep him from floating or turning over in his sleep. The care-taker of this particular establishment, a cheery old man of some 70 summers, himself stays in the tub the whole winter through.

In another spot, famed for its thermal springs, the inhabitants apologized to a visitor for what they called their dirtiness.

"It is summer time now," they said, "and we are too busy to bathe more than twice a day."

"How often, then," he asked, "do you bathe in winter?"

"Oh, then we have more leisure and can bathe four or five times a day, and the children get into the water whenever they feel cold," was the reply.—Youth's Companion.

Business is Business.

He Took Off His Hat.  
He was only a poor little messenger boy. When the young woman stepped into the elevator on the first floor it was crowded with men and the poor little messenger boy. In an instant the boy's hat was in his hand. Rather in a shame-faced way all the men in the elevator followed suit. The young woman was not handsome, but was dashing-looking and seemed self-possessed. She was neatly attired in a fashionable bicycle suit. "You are a little gentleman of the old school," she said to the messenger, with a smile of approbation

## WISCONSIN STATE NEWS

Saved from Death.

Edward King was lying insensible in a cell at police headquarters in West Superior, having been taken into custody after a desperate struggle with the police. He was detected in a saloon in an attempt to assault a child. A mob gathered, and for a time it looked as though King was doomed for the other world by the hemp route. The cool-headed management of the police and the timely arrival of the patrol with reinforcements saved the culprit's life. King became crazed by fear, and grew so violent that the police were obliged to quiet him with a dose of chloroform.

Took His Own Life.

Alfred Mortimer, 22 years of age, a well-known society young man, committed suicide at his home in Milwaukee by shooting himself through the right temple. Mr. Mortimer was employed as a bookkeeper for H. P. Fitzgerald & Co., vessel agents. He is the son of Charles Mortimer, a well-known carpenter contractor, and was recently married to Miss Constance Richardson, a daughter of Dr. John R. Richardson, of Chicago. No cause is assigned for the deed, as his business affairs are all right and it is believed he lived happily with his wife.

Released from Jail.

William Hoppe, who spent eight months in the county jail at Oshkosh, having been declared in civil contempt of court because he was unable or refused to satisfy an order of court for suit money and alimony, has been liberated. Three efforts made to free him upon habeas corpus proceedings failed, but he effected a settlement with his former wife's attorneys. Otherwise he never could have got out under existing practice.

Want a Strict Sunday Law.

Five of the leading German churches of Milwaukee held a joint meeting and denounced the Personal Liberty League and took action looking to a more strict observance of the Sunday laws. The meeting is significant, as there will be an effort made to pass a strict Sunday law in the next legislature, and the Germans have always been counted as being in favor of a wide-open Sunday.

The Woods, Crashed Him.

Aaron Carlson, of Shell Lake, a single man about 25 years of age, who had been missing for eight days and was supposed to have gone to Chicago, was found in the woods near Shell Lake, deranged. He had lived on berries and labored under the hallucination that he was exploring. After examination by a board of doctors Judge Mead committed him to the hospital at Chippewa Falls.

Smothered in a Cesspool.

Two men were choked to death by noxious gases while cleaning out a cesspool at Gray & Co.'s pop factory in Janesville. They were Freeman Geeser, aged 33, married and leaving a wife and two children, and Frank Geeser, aged 30, married. The men were brothers and leave their families in poor circumstances.

Murderer Hangs Himself.

Sheriff Sheldon while making his rounds in the Clark county jail at Neillsville to feed the prisoners discovered Pat Christie, who was confined for the murder of Christ Millet, July 4, at Christie's home, about ten miles north of Neillsville, hanging by the neck dead, having committed suicide.

The News Condensed.

August Luedke, a Milwaukee saloon keeper, became despondent on account of bad business and hanged himself at his home. He was 49 years of age.

Willie Dennison, the eight-year-old son of O. F. Dennison, of Verona, was struck by lightning during a thunder-storm and instantly killed.

August Steger, a 19-year-old boy, while playing "tag" at Appleton, fell dead from heart disease.

Miss Winifred K. Kent, of Janesville, has been awarded a verdict for \$3,500 damages against the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad company for injuries received in a wreck.

John Spang, of Dodgeville, aged 12, and Royal Roberts, aged 11, were drowned in Lake Monona, near Madison, while bathing.

Fire destroyed a number of business places, among them the post office, at Hurley.

Mrs. William Brader and her three-year-old child were fatally burned at their home in Milwaukee. The mother used kerosene to start a fire and left the oil can upon the stove.

Mr. Andrew Edrup, of Green Bay, was instantly killed by being crushed under a falling outhouse. She leaves four children.

Charles Dabrillett, of Fond du Lac, was killed by a freight train at Altona, III.

Freddie, the six-year-old son of Charles E. Hartell, of Superior, was almost instantly killed by being crushed beneath the wheels of a wagon.

Fred Peterson, of Marquette, tried to force a misfit cartridge into a Winchester, when it exploded, cutting his lip, nose and face in a terrible manner and badly injuring both eyes. He will recover.

Miss Jane M. West, second daughter of United States Consul W. H. West at Dublin, Ireland, died at her home in Janesville.

Chinch bugs have joined with the army worm in devastating Rock county grain fields and farmers are greatly worried.

The Kohlonong Congregational church celebrated its golden jubilee with appropriate exercises. The church has been organized 50 years and is one of the oldest in southern Wisconsin.

Augustus Wittstock, 29 years of age, whose parents live at La Crosse, was one of a party of five who drank a gallon of whisky at York, Pa., and died from the effects.

Anton Godzibowski, of Milwaukee, was killed by falling from his wagon.

### MUST NOT HELP CUBANS.

President Issues Another Proclamation Regarding Neutrality Laws.  
Washington, July 31.—The following proclamation was issued from the state department Thursday afternoon:

"By the president of the United States of America—A Proclamation: Whereas, by a proclamation dated the 11th day of A. D. 1861, attention was called to the serious civil disturbances, accompanied by armed resistance to the established government of Spain and citizens of the United States and all other persons were admonished to abstain from taking part in such disturbances in contravention of the neutrality laws of the United States, and,

"Whereas, said civil disturbances and armed resistance to the authority of Spain, power with which the United States are on terms of peace and amity, continue to prevail in said island of Cuba, and,

"Whereas, since the date of aforesaid proclamation said neutrality laws of the United States have been the subject of an authoritative exposition by the judicial tribunal of last resort, and it has thus been declared that any combination of persons or organized in the United States for the purpose of proceeding to and making war upon a foreign country with which the United States are at peace and provided with arms to be used for such purposes, constitutes 'military expedition or enterprise' within the meaning of said neutrality laws, and that the providing for such 'military expedition or enterprise,' which is expressly prohibited by said laws, includes furnishing or aiding in transportation for such 'military expedition or enterprise'; and,

"Whereas, by express command, if two or more persons combine to commit an offense against the United States, any act of one conspirator to effect the object of such conspiracy renders all the conspirators liable to fine and imprisonment; and,

"Whereas, there is reason to believe that citizens of the United States and others within their jurisdiction fail to apprehend the meaning and operation of the neutrality laws of the United States as authoritatively interpreted as aforesaid, and may be misled into participation into transactions which are violations of said laws and will render them liable to the severe penalties provided for such violations;

"Now, therefore, that the laws above referred to as judicially construed may be duly executed, that the international obligations of the United States may be fully satisfied, and that the citizens and all others within their jurisdiction, being reasonably apprised of their legal duty to the premises, may abstain from disobedience to the laws of the United States, and thereby escape the forfeiture and penalties necessarily consequent thereon;

"I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby solemnly warn all citizens of the United States and all others within their jurisdiction against violations of the said laws, interpreted as hereinbefore explained, and give notice that all such violations will be vigorously prosecuted. And I do hereby invoke the cooperation of all good citizens to the enforcement of said laws and in the detection and apprehension of any offenders against the same, and I do hereby enjoin upon all the executive officers of the United States the utmost diligence in preventing, prosecuting and punishing any infractions thereof."

### THE NATIONAL GAME.

Standing of the Leading Clubs for the Week Ended Aug. 2.

The following tables show the number of games won and lost and the percentage of the clubs of the two leading baseball organizations. National league:

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### MAY SNORE LOUD AND LIVE.

No Punishment Can Be Found in the Jersey Laws to Fit the Outrage. Jersey Justice, as explained by Recorder Sullivan, of New Brunswick, struggled blindly recently when the question of how long and how loud a citizen may snore in his private apartment without becoming a candidate for the county jail came up before him.

Sacres, stertorous and prolonged, have robbed the denizens of a certain residence on Burnet street of their rest for some time. The identity of the snooper being in question, Recorder Sullivan was called upon to solve the problem.

Before him stood John Barry, a plain citizen with no other claim to fame than a capacity to snore with prodigious effectiveness and continuity.

Recorder Sullivan ransacked the crimes act in vain for the slightest clue to a law covering the question. Then he turned to the complainant in the case, Martin Albert, a landlubber, who lives on the floor above Barry and owns the building, for a description of the noise which has been so annoying to the people in his house.

"Oh, judge," said Mr. Albert, "that man is a wonder. A tailer factory would be a blessing to our community by comparison with Barry's snores. He begins the moment he has dropped into bed, and the racket keeps up all night.

It is not only loud, judge, but so discontented and rising. I have come home from a band rehearsal at dead of night to hear it a block away, and to find my wife and children hanging out of the windows waiting for me, because they could not sleep."

"What is the noise like?"

"Well, it is not like anything on earth. With such wonderful breathing power, he would be a star as a concertist. There is no escape from the noise. Until I caught him in the act, I believed that some bad boy downstairs had bought a whistle. Now I believe that he has a circular saw somewhere in his possession."

"From a musician's standpoint his executions of trills, chromatics and cadenzas are horribly vivid, and there is not a retard or full stop in his whole score."

The defendant was given an opportunity to defend himself. He declined to acknowledge that he disturbed the peace and quiet of Mr. Martin's flat. If he did, it was unintentional, and when more, he did not intend to stay up nights to prevent it.

Recorder Sullivan advised Barry to move or readjust his breathing apparatus, and then discharged him.—N. Y. Journal.

### BE CONSIDERATE.

Think of Your Servants' Comfort During the Hot Days.

Consideration is at all times a desirable quality to possess,

## THE NEW NORTH.

BISHOP & OGDEN, Publishers.

For President—  
Wm. MCKINLEY, of Ohio.

For Vice-President—  
GARRET A. HOBART,  
of New Jersey.

Candidate Bryan says he is a creature of circumstances. Very unfortunate circumstances for the country in case he should be elected.

Bryan was nominated by his voice. McKinley was nominated by the voice of the people. And they will have the say in November.

Senator Thurston handles the money question in such a manner that it would be of benefit to the cause of Republicanism to have his speeches read by every voter.

It's a fair field and no favors for Republican nominations in Oneida county. A spirited contest for the nominations always shows a firm belief that an election will follow it.

By their caps ye shall know them. The headgear that the boy wears shows how his father will vote. Count the McKinley and then the Bryan caps that you see in one day and you will have the ratio of votes in that community—of the class who are stuck on caps anyway.

The Central Wisconsin, Wausau, says: Dr. Trevitt, of this city, who has strong silver tendencies, has declared himself in unmistakable terms for McKinley, reciprocity and protection. The doctor says that one plank can't make a bridge and while he does not fully agree with the financial plank of the Republican party, he believes that this party has been true in the main to its cardinal principles. There are many planks in the Chicago platform which he cannot endorse, and says that with one exception, the Democratic platform is a "comedy of errors."

Mr. Bryan virtually withdrew from the Democratic party three years ago, and has been bitter in his denunciation of that party, and the Chicago Chronicle goes so far as to say that it is an open secret that he has been employed on a salary for that purpose by the silver barons of the west. Mr. Bryan is a Populist and it is hard to explain how the Democratic party could honor him by giving him their support, and thereby help to elect him to the highest office in the gift of the American people, unless it is for his open and avowed denunciation of the inefficient manner in which the present democratic administration has conducted the affairs of this great nation, and for the enemies he has made the "grand old party."

On the very day that Watson was nominated for vice-president by the Populist party at St. Louis he wrote up his associate, Bryan, in the "People's Party Paper," an organ edited by Watson himself. These are some of the phrases he used: "Bryan is to run the windmill while Sewall runs the pig train." "The hardest thing Bill Bryan will have to contend with will be the necessity of keeping his mouth shut." "Bryan Lacks Depth and Breadth," the last phrase being used as a headline. It would be interesting to know whether "Bill Bryan" is capable of smilingly accepting the man who wrote this as his running mate and whether Watson himself will find any plausible method of smoothing over his rash utterances.

Under free collage of silver, before the "crime of 1873," writes a workingman to the New York World, a common laborer got \$1.25 a day. To-day he gets \$1 a day. The workingman makes the following comparisons:

Then a barrel of flour cost the laboring man eight days' work.

Now he can get a barrel of flour for four and one-half days' work.

Then one and one-fourth bushels of corn cost one day's work.

Now he can get two bushels of corn for one day's work.

Then six pounds of pork cost one day's work.

Now he can get ten pounds of pork for one day's work.

Then ten pounds of sugar cost one day's work.

Now he can get eighteen pounds of sugar for one day's work.

Then a suit of ready-made clothes cost eighteen days' work.

Now he can get a suit of the same for ten days' work.

Then six yards of calico cost one day's work.

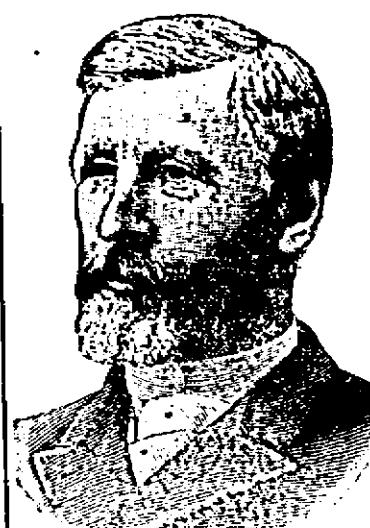
Now he can get sixteen yards of the same for one day's work.

Then six yards of cotton sheeting cost one day's work.

Now he can get sixteen yards of the same for one day's work.

A wage earner should prefer the gold standard.

HON. ALEX. STEWART.  
He is Unanimously Nominated for Congress.



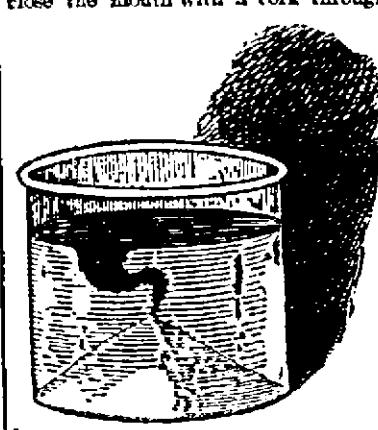
## FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

### A HOMEMADE VESUVIUS.

A simple but interesting experiment with water and wine.

The specific gravity of wine, as you know, is less than that of the water, and this knowledge will enable you to make a very pretty experiment, a sort of imitation Mount Vesuvius.

Fill a small flask with red wine and close the mouth with a cork through



which you have made a hole with a red-hot wire. Place the flask upright in a flat glass vessel, and around it build a mound of clay or of sand and earth to represent your volcano.

Now pour clear water into the glass vessel until the latter is nearly full, and you will see the red wine begin to come up from the flask in an ever-widening thread, just like a column of vapor from a volcano. To start the wine from the flask, it may be necessary to give the water a circular motion with the hand, but this must be done very gently.

The principle is in the difference in the gravity of the two liquids; the wine, being lighter, ascends to the top of the vessel after coming out of the flask.

### How Do You Pronounce Them?

You've all heard the fairy story about the pretty little girl whose beauty was spoiled when she spoke, for out of her mouth jumped with every word frogs, toads, lizards and all sorts of disagreeable things. Do you know there are pretty girls now, and fine, manly looking boys, who are almost as disagreeable when they begin to speak as that girl in the fairy story? It is because they talk carelessly and instead of clear, well-spoken words, properly pronounced and grammatically phrased, they let all sorts of slovenly speech slip through their lips. Listen to what one household in town is doing to better the faulty English of its members. Each one who is detected by another in a slip of speech is fined on a sliding scale from 10 cents apiece for the parents to 1 cent for five blunders in the youngest child. The money goes into the fresh air tank. These are some of the poor tortured words that they have been paid for. They are spelled here as they were pronounced, and it will be a good exercise for you to go over them and see how many of them you would have pronounced in the same way: Sadgest, lit-erature, benz, pleg, noze, swed, merte, modde, height, tremenous, toch, wuz, yell, dooty, wite, hospitie, puple, afterwards, nanza, verzion, Cincinnati, Febuary, Mizeria, library, acrost, excretion, swifice, Wawshington, a tall for all at, and 'n', that popular conjunction.—New York Times.

### William McKinley.

Agents wanted to sell the life and speeches of McKinley, with Proceedings of St. Louis Convention, Platform of Party and other valuable information, 520 pages, with 20 full page illustrations. Price, cloth, \$1.00; half morocco, \$1.50. Sixty per cent. discount to agents. Send 20 cents for prospectus and full particulars, and go to work at once. You can call 200 copies in your own town. Address J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, 57 Rose Street, New York. \$1.50

### Half Rate to Milwaukee.

On account of Republican State Convention, the North-Western Line will, on August 3, 4 and 5, sell excursion tickets to Milwaukee and return at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good returning until August 7, 1896. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Ry.

### A Social Responsibility.

Rests upon every head of a family to direct every member going to or coming from the East to take the "Soo Line" that runs through the country where civilization first gained a foothold upon the American continent and where liberty was eradicated. Call on nearest "Soo" Line agent for "Summer Outings" or write W. E. Callaway, Minneapolis.

### Build Up While You Work.

With Dr. Humphreys' Specific No. 21 for Brain Feig, General Debility, and all forms of Physical Weakness. For sale by druggists.

Any lady or gentleman intending to purchase a bicycle cheap will find it to their interest to call and inspect my wheels now on exhibition at the Second Hand Store. I have as good a line of wheels as there is made and my prices are right. L. E. Mack.

Those desirous of purchasing patent stoppered bottles for Root Beer can obtain the same at reasonable prices by applying to Arthur Taylor at Rhinelander Bottling Works. ff.

### Notice of Examination.

An examination for certification of teachers for Oneida county, will be held in the High School room, Rhinelander, Wednesday and Thursday, August 26th and 27th, 1896.

The standing necessary to secure a certificate are as follows: First and Second Grade, 75 per cent.; Third Grade, 70 per cent. No standing will be accepted on any paper written which falls below 75.

Applicants will remember that a close study of the Manual, Patrick's Pedagogies, and White's Methods is recommended. Applicants must provide themselves with paper, pen and ink, and will be required to pay the fee of one dollar, as provided by law.

What to Call It.

If in need of a carpet you can save money by buying it now at Gray's. They will only be offered at wholesale prices for a few days longer.

## FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

### A HOMEMADE VESUVIUS.

A simple but interesting experiment with water and wine.

The specific gravity of wine, as you know, is less than that of the water, and this knowledge will enable you to make a very pretty experiment, a sort of imitation Mount Vesuvius.

Fill a small flask with red wine and close the mouth with a cork through

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

of Rhinelander.

**Capital and Surplus \$80,000.**  
**Interest Paid on Time Deposits**

Bank Order Accepted and Checks Free.

**MERCHANTS STATE BANK,**

**Capital \$50,000. Surplus, \$30,000.**

**Interest Paid on Time Deposits.**

Brown Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

### PHYSICIANS.

#### T. H. MCINDOE,

Physician & Surgeon,

Rhinelander, Wis.

Office Corner Brown and Daverport Streets.

**S. R. STONE,**

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Special attention given to Chronic Troubles.

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Foreign and Domestic Goods—the Finest.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Satisfaction is Material, Fit and Workmanship

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Sold Vestibuled Train to Montreal. Only  
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Through Sleeping and Dining Service.  
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### WOMAN'S WORLD.

#### MISS CORNELIA G. CROSBY, THE QUEEN OF ANGLERS.

Latest in Ribbon Trimmings—English Woman in Politics—Mrs. Cleveland's Memory—About Gloves—Walls of Summer Houses—Mrs. Carson Loves the Ocean.

Miss Cornelia G. Crosby, or, as she is better known in the sporting world, "Fly Rod," with her cabin and guides, her live fish and mounted game, was unquestionably one of the greatest attractions at the sportsman's exposition recently held at Madison Square Garden, New York.

The cabin which held Miss Crosby's hunting and fishing treasures and trophies was brought piecemeal from the Maine woods and erected by stalwart, bronzed fellows, who spent their odd moments exploring the novel mysteries of Broadway and the Bowery, for Miss Crosby's guides were new to the metropolis.

The live fish, numbering 100 trout and salmon that dispensed themselves in the five tanks close to the cabin, were brought down from the Rangeley lake region in a special fish car sent from Washington for that purpose, a compliment from the United States to "Fly Rod" perfectly unique in its kind.

Miss Crosby is very proud of the fact that she has been self supporting and independent from girlhood. Her education has been largely of that interesting, desultory character gleaned from daily, loving intercourse with nature. The only conventional item in it seems to have been a year spent at St. Catherine's school at Augusta, Me., where she numbered among her school friends James G. Blaine's daughter Alice. She does not appear to envy girls whose training

Miss "Fly Rod," as she is sometimes quaintly called by the guides, who are her staunch friends and admirers, spends most of her time hunting and fishing in and about the Rangeley lakes in the upper hunting region of Maine. When she grows tired of rifle and rod, or perhaps on stormy days, she lounges in her hammock or in the cozy corner of her cabin and writes delightful stories of the forests and rivers for coting magazines and papers, signing her favorite nom de plume.—M. A. Faute in Chicago Record.

#### Latest in Ribbon Trimming.

Figured dress or chintz ribbons are used for belts, crush collars and bows. Bretelles of ribbon, also called suspenders, end on the shoulders in a simple bowknot or an upright bow of three loops and four notched ends. Bracelet cuffs on elbow sleeves are merely a plain or twisted band of ribbon, ending in a bow at the neck. A new decoration of two inch ribbon starts from the shoulder under a knot, follows the arm size to the bust, is caught there with a large fancy button, turned and brought straight across the bust to tie in a bow of four loops and two ends, all short. Another idea is not long from Paris and is carried out in a six inch ribbon for bretelles, back and front, crush collar, ditto belt, bow at back of each and on the shoulders. In front one bretelle finishes under a knot of ribbon, from which fall two long ends. The other bretelle is finished with a fan of seven inch lace held by a rhinestone button. Frayed ruffles of lace are fastened under the bretelles just at the top of the shoulders, and a folded band of the ribbon across the upper part of the front has a fall, called a bib, of the lace, with two buttons at each side suspending the band. The quantities necessary are three yards of lace, five buttons and ten yards of ribbon. Even ribbon as narrow as three inches may be used if preferred. The plain and printed gold ribbons are used for belts in widths of 1½ to 2 inches with a gilt or enameled buckle or tied in a tiny bowknot in front. These last well without tarnishing if not allowed to become damp. They should also be kept wrapped in tissue paper when not in use, as should steel buckles and clasps. A fancy button centering a bow of ribbon, lace reticule, etc., is much newer than a tie over of the same goods. Ribbons are never amiss on summer or evening gowns.—Ladies' Home Journal.

#### GROWTH.

Now, wind! Your rage but shakes the tree  
And roots it never in its place.  
Scatter your rain, ye cloud and free  
The leaf that waits your frowning grace!  
Roll down, O river, to the sea  
And widen in your onward race!

Peace through a sunny span may keep  
His garden in some quiet glow,  
While others search for him and reap  
And tend his blossoms and his rose,  
The flowers of peace are death and sleep.  
The strife of living makes us weep.

As, by it is to win the goal  
By tireless work and dauntless will,  
Yet may the life rise creel and whole,  
From creel'd horses and hounds and all.  
Our fatal trials uplift the soul,  
And failure so is victory still.  
—A. St. John Adcock in Spectator.

#### TACKS.

Made in Great Variety and for Many Different Uses.

The best tacks are made of imported Swedish iron, the next grade of American soft steel and the cheapest of common American iron. Tacks are also made of copper. Some tacks are tinmed, and for ship use tacks are galvanized. Tacks are made of sizes ranging from a half ounce to 24 ounces. The tack commonly used as a carpet tack is an eight ounce tack. A 24 ounce tack is about 1½ inch in length.

There are many kinds of tacks, made for a great variety of uses, and they are put up in many different forms. There are gimp tacks, looking glass tacks, upholsterer's tacks, truck tacks, lace tacks, basket tacks, brush tacks, coffin tacks, shank tacks, fastening tacks, minister's tacks, cheesebox tacks and tacks for many other uses. Within the past dozen years the sale of double pointed tacks has increased tenfold with the greatly increased use of electrical wires. Double pointed tacks are also used for tacking down straw matting and for other purposes.

Tacks that are sold in papers are put up in fall weights, half weights, and quarter weights, the weight indicating the size of the package. Almost all kinds of tacks are also sold in bulk in 25 pound and 50 pound boxes and in 100 pound bags.

A one ounce tack machine will make in a day about 100,000 tacks altogether. The iron is fed into the machine in a plate which is of a width a little greater than the length of the finished tack, so as to allow of material to be upset for the head. An eight ounce machine will make about 200 pounds of tacks a day—1,250 to the pound, about 250,000 tacks. Tacks that are put up in papers are weighed out and the papers filled by hand. Comparatively few tacks are put up nowadays in tied up papers. They are put up mostly in little pasteboard boxes. These boxes are packed in larger boxes and in turn in cases for shipment. A common tack package is a case weighing about 100 pounds.

The annual tack product of the country is estimated at about 20,000 tons. If these tacks were all put up in papers of the usual assortments of sizes and weights, the papers would number about 300,000,000, or something more than four papers per capita of the population.—New York Sun.

Miss Crosby's voice is deep and vibrating, and gives the impression that it would send a ringing shout over hills and meadows, and her hand grasp is almost painful in its intense cordiality, a clasp that would convert a skeptical guide into a devoted friend.

## EXTENSION OF TIME!

15 DAYS MORE

—OF OUR—

## Special Invoice Sale!

It will pay you to buy Dry Goods now, as we offer everything in the store to cash purchasers at

## WHOLESALE PRICES

We must reduce our stock before we take our yearly invoice, and the only way to do this is to

## SLAUGHTER PRICES

below what goods can be bought at elsewhere.

Remember, everything in the store is included in this offer.

Dress Goods, Trimmings, Notions,  
Wash Goods, Underwear and Hosiery,  
Furnishing Goods, Shoes,  
Hats and Caps, Carpets, Etc.

## Shirt Waists

A few left of the celebrated Trojan Brand, which we offer to close at ONE HALF PRICE.

It will pay you to come to the store and investigate. You can save money by doing so. Sale closes Aug. 20.

## IRVIN CRAY.

You run no risk

of getting musty or poor grades of FLOUR if you patronize

## HANCHETT & ARMSTRONG.

We Guarantee every sack to give you perfect satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded. Prices the lowest. Mail orders a specialty.

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First-class Goods and Prices to Suit the Times.

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We are prepared to make First-class Fitting, Fashionable Suits. We carry the Latest Style of Goods, and the Lowest Prices in the Town. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s plant. Rhinelander, Wis.

## E. G. SQUIER

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Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Etc.  
Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.

Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best gold and silver cases at very low prices.

Store in Faute's Block.

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# NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER - WISCONSIN.

The United Labor League of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, has begun a crusade against Sunday labor, and will make the Carnegie Steel Co. the first example.

The Johannesburg (Africa) gold fields are overstocked with men, as well as all trades and professions, yet thousands from all parts of the world are flocking in.

The majority of the people who attempt to pronounce the name of the discoverer of the X rays miscall it as if it were "Rentjen." The "g" of "Roentgen" is hard and the pronunciation should be "Runt-gen."

WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE "LOUD" bill, which proposed to restrict certain kinds of second-class mail matter from passing through the mails, has been before both houses of congress this session, but has failed to come to a vote.

THE sultan of Turkey not only has a rigid censorship of the press, but he has ordered that no newspapers be published until the afternoon, so that the censors will not have to forego their morning nap in order to supervise them.

Mrs. BRIDGET WARD, one of the oldest residents of Derby, Ct., after wearing glasses 20 years, while out in her garden, chanced to open a book she had in her hand and was surprised to be able to read the words with the naked eye.

THE Northern Pacific lands west of the Missouri river were sold recently at public sale in Mandan, N. D., by Special Master Carey. They were all bought by President Winter for the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., for sums aggregating \$600,000.

THE earl of Ashburnham's books and manuscripts, perhaps the most precious private collection in all the world, is about to encounter the perils of a battle of the auction room. The bibliophiles of Europe and America alike will watch its fate with the keenest interest.

THE oldest love letter in the world is in the British museum. It is a proposal of marriage for the hand of an Egyptian princess, and it was made 2,500 years ago. It is in the form of an inscribed brick, and is therefore not only the oldest, but the most substantial love letter in existence.

THE London board of trade has decided that the loss of the steamship Brunswick Castle off Ushant on June 15, resulting in the drowning of about 250 persons, only one passenger and two seamen being saved, was due to the fact that she was not navigated with proper seamanship in view of the prevailing conditions.

THE annual report of the United States League of Local Building and Loan associations shows that there are to-day over six thousand building associations in the United States, with assets of about \$30,000,000, and yearly receipts of \$200,000,000. The sums paid out every year for withdrawals and matured shares aggregate \$75,000,000.

THE members of the Woman's Professional league of New York city have just held a most interesting discussion upon "Women's Wages." The idea was advanced that women commit a moral wrong when they accept lower wages than the regular rate, and it was maintained that labor has no sex and when the co-education of boys and girls is established the evil will remedy itself.

IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE "HIGHEST POSSIBLE SPEED THAT MAY BE ATTAINED ON RAILWAYS," some experiments have recently been made in Germany with a special express engine of new design, having four cylinders, and wheels six feet six inches in diameter. The highest speed recorded with a train of 50 axles was 65½ miles per hour over a level and fairly straight line. It can scarcely be said that the performance was remarkable.

THE United States Fish commission has sent an expedition to Crater Lake, Oregon, to decide whether it is feasible to stock it with fish. It is the deepest body of fresh water in America, its greatest depth being 2,000 feet. It is five miles in diameter, almost circular, and is thought to be the crater of an extinct volcano. No fish have ever existed in it, and the object of the investigation will be to decide whether there is any food for fish in the lake.

A SIEVE composed largely of cement, having wire netting imbedded in it, was tested recently in Germany, in order to ascertain whether it is feasible to build safety vaults of such material. The sieve was placed on blazing logs, which had been soaked in kerosene, and kept exposed for half an hour to a temperature of 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit. When the sieve was opened the contents were entirely uninjured, and a maximum thermometer was found to have made a record of only 65 degrees inside the receptacle.

THE Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and Joiners, according to its annual report just published, has 692 branches, with a membership of 44,133. The receipts were \$507,630, and the expenditures \$511,135, with a balance on hand of \$47,112. The amount paid for "out of work" benefit was \$192,223; strikes, \$13,037; replacing tools, \$6,544; accident benefit, \$3,500; sick benefit, \$10,595; death benefit, \$21,005; donations, \$6,145; superannuated benefit (pensions for old age), \$1,523. This society was formed in 1860, and has paid out \$6,507,313 in benefits to its members.

## FORTY-FOUR KILLED.

Awful Result of a Railway Accident in New Jersey.

An Express Collides with an Excursion Train Near Atlantic City—The Engineer of the Express Train Blamed.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 1.—As a result of the terrible collision on the Meadow Thursday evening between the Reading railroad express from Philadelphia and the Brighton excursion train out of here 44 people are dead and many are lying in the hospital here more or less seriously hurt. Of the injured in the hospital several are expected to die.

*May Injure Business.*

The accident still continues to be the absorbing topic of conversation here. The terrible event has cast a gloom over the city and sobered the gay throngs of summer pleasure seekers. Besides the death and suffering entailed by the collision, it is likely to seriously affect the business of the city for the rest of the summer. Fear is expressed by the hotel men that the accident will make people timid about traveling on the lightning expresses running here, and, as this has been a poor season so far, the outlook is viewed with anything but cheerfulness by the business people. Owing to the condition of the hotel, if they are not speedily recognized, it will be necessary to bury them here.

Moetres Bodies Reach Bridgeton.

Bridgeton, N. J., Aug. 1.—Fully 3,000 people congregated in the vicinity of the West Jersey station Friday night when the special train from Atlantic City arrived, bearing the dead bodies of Bridgetonians who were killed in the wreck. Nineteen dead bodies arrived.

*Blames the Engineer.*

Camden, N. J., Aug. 2.—Stationmaster John Rodine, of the West Jersey & Seashore road, says that he learned that Engineer Farr, of the Reading train, passed three signals, all against him, before the train crashed into the West Jersey excursion train. The first signal was 200 feet away, and is known as the distance signal. Then he had to pass a home signal, and finally the block signal at the crossing. Engineer Griner, of the excursion train, told Rodine that he had stopped before reaching the crossing and blew his whistle to get the operator to give him the clear signal. He got a clear signal and started. He could not see the Reading train, but he saw a cloud of dust, indicating its approach. Farr had ample time to stop his train, but made no effort.

SEVENTY-FIVE PERISH.

German Gauboat Lost in a Typhoon on the Chinese Coast.

Shanghai, July 30.—A dispatch from Chefoo states that the German gauboat Iltis was lost in a typhoon on July 23 at a point ten miles north of the southeast promontory, which is a low, reef-girted island, lying about 20 miles southeast of the Shang Tung promontory. Only ten of those belonging to the war ship were saved. All the others, including the officers, perished.

Berlin, July 30.—The officials at the imperial admiralty confirm the report of the loss of the Iltis. Dispatches received at the admiralty show that 25 officers and men lost their lives in the disaster.

ROWED ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Small Boat from New York Sighted at the Scilly Islands.

London, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from the signalization on the Scilly Islands states that the rowboat Fox passed there at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, after a passage of 25 days from New York.

The Fox started from New York for Havre on June 6. The boat is 15 feet 4 inches long and 5 feet wide, and carries provisions for 60 days. The distance from New York to Havre is 2,250 miles. The adventurous carmen who have almost successfully completed their task, are George Herbo and Frank Samuelson, of Bridgeport, N. J. They are the first men to cross the Atlantic in a rowboat.

*Many Farmers Ruined.*

Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 3.—The sum of \$200,000 will not cover the loss on crops in the hail-stricken district of this country. The estimate is a careful one, made by the county authorities from complete reports received from farmers in Union, Putland, Concord, Banner and Arlington townships, where the damage was greatest. Many tenants lost every cent they possessed and will be compelled, in all probability, to apply to the county for aid during the coming winter.

*Death of William H. Smith.*

Chicago, July 28.—William Henry Smith, newspaper man and historian of national reputation, and for 20 years general manager of the Western Associated Press, died at 3:20 o'clock Monday morning at his suburban home in Lake Forest aged 62. He had been in poor health for several months.

*The National Debt.*

Washington, Aug. 3.—The debt statement issued Saturday afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the treasury during July of \$10,572,55. Total cash in the treasury, \$531,562,41.

*Carriage Company Falls.*

Cincinnati, Aug. 2.—The Emerson-Fisher Carriage company assigned Saturday morning to Love, Emerson and Edward Litchie. Assets, \$450,000; liabilities, \$369,000. There are no preferences.

*Through a Bridge.*

Crawfordsville, Ind., July 30.—A train on the Vandalia road went through a bridge near here yesterday and Charles E. McKinzie, R. R. Fowler and John Neiber, all train employees, were killed.

*Out of Politics.*

Philadelphia, Aug. 1.—William F. Harrity, until recently the chairman of the democratic national committee, announces that he has retired from active politics.

## AT A STANDSTILL.

Business is in a Torpid State, Although Conditions Have Improved.

New York, Aug. 1.—J. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say: "Business conditions have clearly improved, though business has not. It is the torpid season, and better prospects have little effect on us. Gold exportations are more promising, and respects an early and large demand for American products. The operations of foreigners in the stock market have reflected little beyond the troubles of speculators at the London settlements, and varying degrees of ignorance about American affairs. The prospect for large crops of cotton and corn is still excellent and neither movements of wheat nor markets give countenance to low estimates."

"Wheat is going out with more freedom than is usual for the season. Lower rail rates helped corn to make a new low record at \$1.21 cents, and prospects are generally favorable. Cotton advanced one-quarter on reports of injury, but there are really few who expect less than a large yield. Several weeks of extremely slack demand for cotton goods have brought further reduction in grain cloths to 2.11 cents instead of the advance expected in consequence of the storage of 4,000,000 spindles, but prints are selling more freely, while brown and bleached goods are dull except for export business."

"The foot and shoe industry has secured slight further advances from the lowest point, in trousers and calf boots and shoes, but new orders are scanty, the more because the remittance of advance is questionable. Leather is stubbornly held without change in price, and some grades are slightly scarred."

"The iron industry is helped but little by the settlement which gives peddlers of the Ohio region 20 cents advance in wages, because the demand is so light that few mills can run and the association's price is 1.2 cent, while steel bars are not being sold at less than 1.6 cent. A ray of encouragement comes to rail mills, two considerable sales having been made, 20,000 tons to a New England road, and 10,000 to the new Premier Steel company of Indianapolis, but otherwise sales are small."

"It is not surprising that failures have been considerable in magnitude, and 21 days of July defaulted liabilities were \$12,041, against \$3,000 in 25 days last year. Failures for the week have been 21 in the United States, against 20 last year, and 6 in Canada, against 23 last year."

*Bradstreet's says:*

"Political uncertainty continues an unfavorable factor in trade and industrial and mercantile lines are unusually dull. Mercantile credits are closely scanned and in many instances shortened. Merchants in Northern Louisiana and Southern Arkansas have canceled orders for fall delivery in some cases, owing to the effect on trade of the drought there. The industrial situation is less favorable. Among manufacturers of iron and steel it is regarded as serious in some lines, owing to the surplus and falling off in demand."

*SOCIALIST CONGRESS ENDS.*

Meeting at London Hailily Completes Its Business and Adjourns.

London, Aug. 1.—At Sunday's sitting of the international socialist labor and trade union congress the delegates adopted, after a great deal of discussion, the report of the economic industrial commission, reaffirming the resolutions of the Paris congress of 1899, including those in support of eight hours for a day's work, the abolition of child labor up to the age of 16, the prohibition of night work in all trades where there is no necessity for it and the abolition of all tariffs and duties on articles of consumption. Paris, New York and a German city were suggested for the meeting place of the congress in 1900. The congress adjourned without reaching a decision.

*THE TREASURY STATEMENT.*

Deficit for July Amounts to \$13,018,571.

*Increase in Expenditures.*

Washington, Aug. 1.—The official treasury statement issued Saturday shows that the receipts of the government for July were \$29,069,697 and the expenditures were \$12,053,433, a deficit for the month of \$13,018,571. The receipts for July were almost exactly what they were in July, 1899, while the expenditures were \$12,000,000 greater.

The customs receipts for July were \$12,177,320, or \$2,000,000 less than for July, 1899; while the receipts from internal revenues were \$14,302,552, or nearly \$2,000,000 greater than those for July, 1899.

*Two Deaths at the Capital.*

Washington, July 30.—The official thermometer at the weather bureau on Wednesday registered a maximum temperature of 92 degrees. The heat for the past two days has been intense and resulted in two deaths. One was a colored laborer, and the other, W. A. McArthur, of Portland, Ore., brother of Judge J. R. McArthur, was overcome and died on the street.

*In St. Louis.*

St. Louis, July 31.—The hot wave showed no abatement yesterday and the roll of sunstroke cases was largely increased. The death roll from sunstroke since midnight Wednesday numbered eight and 26 cases were treated at the city dispensary. The heated area covers all of the Mississippi valley from Dubuque, Ia., to the gulf and as far west as Wichita, Kan.

*Five Deaths at Cincinnati.*

Cincinnati, Aug. 1.—Twenty-nine prestations were reported here Thursday, five of them fatal. The dead are John Crane, Belle Bright, a laundress at the Denison hotel; Barney Dickhorse and John Schulte, tanners; Mary Brown, an infant at the city hospital. Many horses are dropping in the streets. Government letter carriers having five and four daily trips are let off for the present with four and three trips respectively.

*Two Killed at Indianapolis.*

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 1.—Charles Harmon, a driver, expired from the heat Thursday a few minutes after leaving his wagon, and during the afternoon Mary Saunders, a colored girl, died. There were three or four more cases reported that will not prove fatal.

*Four at Louisville.*

Louisville, Ky., July 31.—More than a score of cases of prostration were reported here Thursday, four of which proved fatal, and three other victims are in a serious condition.

*THOUSANDS DEAD.*

Awful Results of a Tidal Wave on the Chinese Coast.

Shanghai, Aug. 3.—The recent disastrous tidal wave along the coast of northern Japan has been paralleled by a similar phenomenon on the coast of Hainan. The wave was five miles wide, thousands of tons of water were thrown for miles inland, and everything in its path was swept away. Many villages were entirely destroyed, and it is estimated that fully 4,000 people perished. All the cattle were drowned and the rice fields were obliterated.

*Sister Headquarters at Washington.*

Washington, July 20.—At a conference between Senators Stewart, of the silver committee, and Faulkner, of the democratic congressional committee, it was decided that, while the two committees would work in harmony, they would not be merged for the reason that the silver committee would know best the needs of their own people. Silver headquarters will accordingly be opened in this city.

*Named for Congress.*

The following congressional nominations have been made:

Iowa, Tenth district, J. P. Dolan (rep.); Fifth, G. C. Conaway (rep.); Illinois, Eleventh district, C. M. Golden (dem.). Indiana, Fifth district, John C. Ridpath (dem.); Ninth, J. H. Cheadle (dem.). Wisconsin, Third district, J. W. Babcock (rep.); Thirteenth district, J. A. Norton (dem.). Missouri, Third district, H. G. Morton (rep.); Virginia, Fifth district, C. A. Swanson (dem.). Maine, First district, Thomas E. Reed.

*Killed by the Cars.*

Plattsburgh, N. Y., Aug. 3.—A carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Willard Mastick and their six-year-old granddaughter, Mable Laugne, was struck by a train at Smith's crossing and Mr. Mastick was instantly killed. Mrs. Mastick died soon after being brought back to Plattsburgh, and there are only slight hopes for the child's recovery.

*Pellman-Torrey Committee Meets.*

Denver, Colo., Aug. 2.—David H. Torrey, a colored Pullman porter, shot and instantly killed Mattie Clark, also colored, early Sunday morning, and then sent a bullet through his own brain. The cause of the deed is not known.

*Out of Politics.*

Philadelphia, Aug. 1.—William F. Harrity, until recently the chairman of the democratic national committee, announces that he has retired from active politics.

## TROPICAL WEATHER.

Causes Numerous Deaths Throughout the Country.

The Thermometer Registered One Hundred Degrees in Some Localities—Hot Winds in Kansas Wilters the Growing Corn.

Louisville, Ky., July 30.—Three men died here Wednesday from the effects of sunstroke, while about 20 others were prostrated, some seriously, and many of them may not recover. Charles Meamer, a gardener; John Haltman, a cigar maker, and Charles King, a farmer, are dead. Meamer came here several weeks ago from Newport in search of work. He leaves a wife and several small children in straitened circumstances.

*In Tennessee.*

Clarksville, Tenn., July 30.—Twenty-three heat victims were reported in this vicinity Wednesday. The mercury registered 100 degrees. A farmhand, name unknown, fell dead near Kennedy, Garretttsburg, a wealthy young southern Kentucky planter, was overcome in a tobacco field, and

## FIGHT

BY W. THOMSON.

At one period of my somewhat adventurous life, and when many years younger than now, I was engaged in the then lucrative business of mahogany-cutting in British Honduras, my camp being situated on the headwaters of Quesada river, a small affluent of the Belize, by which route our logs were floated to the port of the same name for shipment to Europe.

Though this valuable timber more particularly abounds in the hilly, semi-mountainous regions of the country, exceedingly large individual trees are occasionally found in the densely wooded valleys, and these giant specimens are so highly prized that it often pays to cut a special road through the tangled, vine-enclaved forest to each one.

Now it one time happened that the Liverpool dealers to whom my shipments were usually consigned requested me to send them at any cost as many of these extra-sized logs as I could obtain up to a certain date. Such were not to be found in the immediate neighborhood of our camp, however. Hence I one morning mounted my favorite saddle mule and rode toward El Demonio valley, some ten miles away, which my half-breed foreman assured me contained a considerable number of extraordinarily fine, though scatter-ing, trees.

This place, I was told, had been christened El Demonio (the devil) valley by the superstitious natives, not only because of its gloomy, wild-beast infested character, but also because there was connected therewith an old blood-curdling legend as to the complete and sudden annihilation of its ancient inhabitants—a grotto and, probably, wholly apocryphal tale, too long to repeat here.

After a weary ride over rugged hills and through lonely, brush-encumbered ravines, I arrived at the edge of the valley, and, securing my mule by a trebled, unbreakable lariat to a tree, in a comparatively open spot, set out to explore the forest, which in some places was so matted and intergrown with clinging parasites as to be almost impervious to human passage, and absolutely so to the sun's cheering rays.

In this region of nearly constant rain, the sweltering, torrid heat of the low-lying valley was so oppressive that to avoid the labor of carrying it, I very foolishly left my repeating rifle strung to the saddle, and took with me only the revolver belted to my waist, a flask of water and a light ax; the latter for the double purpose of putting pre-emption marks on selected trees and "blazing" a line by which I might, when ready to leave, find my way out of this wondrous wilderness of semi-tropical growth.

For nearly three hours, occasionally climbing a lofty tree to gain a better view of my surroundings, I toiled through those terrible woods, and did succeed in finding 21 remarkably large, straight mahogany trees, the least of which, when brought to port, would be worth hundreds of dollars. Then, fearfully tired, and hungry as a wolf, I turned back to rejoin the mule, in whose panier was stored a generous supply of food.

So far no rain had fallen this day, but now heavy, black clouds obscured the sky, and I knew by the deadly stillness of the stifling atmosphere that I should shortly be caught in one of those tremendous downpours characteristic of the country. Though a good drenching was not likely to hurt me at all, the rain would inevitably fill the open-mouthed haversack, and reduce to a pulp the bread-and-biscuit part of my lunch, besides spoiling the modicum of tea-and-sugar which I had brought along with the intention of building a little fire and brewing a pannikin of refreshing drink to go with my meal. Hence, I pressed with desperate energy through the thick undergrowth, hoping to reach the mule in time to cover those perishable articles with a waterproof cloak, which was strapped behind the saddle.

In those forest depths the light had been dim enough even when the sky was clear, but now, though it was only two o'clock in the afternoon, so dark a pall settled down upon the scene that I could hardly distinguish, among their countless fellows, the blazed saplings which were my only guide out of the labyrinth.

In addition to this untimely gloom there brooded over all a silence so profound that not a few wild denizens of the woods, believing that night had come, began to steal softly from their lairs in search of prey. Several of the creatures approached so close as to catch a glimpse of my intruding form, whereupon they scoldingly slunk away; but I was fated to discover that all these nocturnal prowlers were not so timid.

While the threatening weather was yet in abeyance, I came to the edge of the small, open space where stood the mule, and saw, to my surprise, that the usually docile animal was, with frightened

tended eyes, straining frantically backward on his tether, as if bound to break away. Supposing that he, thus left alone, was merely alarmed by the ominous weather signs, I cheerily called out:

"Whoa, Pete! Whoa, good fellow; it's all right!"

On hearing my voice, the sagacious beast ceased to pull, and stood quietly, though still gazing intently ahead, and trembling in every limb. Obviously something more serious than the coming shower had scared him.

Peering about to ascertain the cause of his fear, I presently caught sight of two luminously shining balls in the edge of the brushwood, scarcely 20 feet beyond him, and behind these I could now dimly see the sinuous, slow-moving form of an immense jaguar, who was evidently bent upon making an easily won meal off poor Pete, fast bound between himself and me.

Unfortunately I was fully 30 feet away from and on the wrong side of the "terrified beast on whose saddle hung my precious rifle. No use making a rush for it. El Tigre (as the native Honduran calls the jaguar) could reach his expected prey in a single bound, for which he was already crouching. Hurriedly thrusting a hand behind me to draw my revolver, it came in contact with an empty holster. The pistol was gone, doubtless jerked out while I was showing myself, feet foremost, through some vine-bound aperture, too narrow to at once admit my shoulders, and preoccupied by other matters, I had never missed it.

So there I was, armed only with a two-pound ax and a hunting-knife, face to face with a full-grown male jaguar, by far the largest and most ferocious of all American felidae, a beast compared to which the so-called mountain lion (puma) is a mere kitten.

There was no time for deliberation. Knowing the generally cowardly nature of the brute, I uttered a series of yell, any one of which would certainly have demoralized a human enemy who had an ear for music, and started toward the mule, hoping to save him from the attack. But the great cat with all its bloody instincts aroused, did not scare worth a cent. Before I had covered one-half of the 30 yards, it sprang harshly screaming from the air, and, with outstretched talons and gleaming fangs, would have descended fairly upon old Pete's back, had not he, with almost human intelligence, or perhaps paralyzed by terror, sunk flat to the ground; whereupon the monster passed clear over his body and lighted close to me, yet not quite within striking distance.

For one second the baffled brute remained motionless, as if undecided how to act. Then, with a snarling cry of rage, it once more crouched, glaring gleefully at me, as if, this time, sure of a victim.

With one foot advanced, and the ax held ready for instant use, I watchfully awaited the onset, knowing only too well that if I missed my first blow I should never have a chance for another. The suspense was short, however.

Again the jaguar gathered his hind legs well under him, preparing for the fatal spring—a spring that was never made, for at that moment the aerial flood-gates were opened; the rain came down as if from an overturned lake;

lightning played around the steel

in my hands, and a mighty crash of thunder shook the earth itself.

The "tiger" seemed appalled. Just as the cloudburst found him, with high-raised, arching back and retracted lips, parted in a fiendish grin, so he remained while one might, perhaps, count three. Then he straightened coweringly out and writhed partly around, as if to fly.

Too late! Though well-nigh overwhelmed by the almost solid sheet of falling water and half blinded by the incessant lightning flashes, I had staggered forward until the ravenous beast was within reach of my long-handled ax, and, while he yet wavered in irresolute bewilderment, I brought the keen blade down with all my strength on his tawny neck, just below the skull, severing the spinal cord and laying him, helpless and dying, at my feet.

Twas a lucky stroke indeed. Even a rifle bullet through his brain could not have paralyzed the monster cat more quickly. Wise old Pete realized the changed condition of affairs at once.

With a half Bray, half whinney of triumph he rose from the ground and gazed at his now dead enemy with as much pride beaming in his honest eyes as if he himself had won the victory.

But all the soluble part of my dinner was spoiled, and I had to satisfy my hunger on jerked beef washed down with plain water; for even if the source of tea had not floated off the top of the overflowed panier, it would now have been impossible to kindle a fire.

The tempest of rain soon passed away, and I then most carefully skinned the jaguar; a long and tedious job, as I took great pains to preserve the beautiful pelt with head, claws and tail complete.

With the single exception of one I afterward killed in Brazil, this was the largest jaguar I have ever seen, its gorgeously striped and spotted coat measuring from end of snout to tail tip within a fraction of 11 feet.

Without further adventure I reached camp shortly before dark, and a week afterward, while cutting paths to the big trees, my men found the lost revolver, which, however, was nearly ruined by rust.—N. Y. Ledger.

—One million standard gold dollars weigh 19-10 short tons, while the standard silver dollar weighs 22-7 short tons per \$1,000,000. One million dollars of the silver ten-cent piece weigh 29-5-7 short tons; of the five-cent nickel, 10-1-3 short tons; of the one-cent bronze piece, 342-6-7 short tons, and of the "old" copper cent, 1,856-5-7 short tons.

—The general fineness of our silver coins is from 80 to 90 per cent, except the three-cent piece, which contained 25 per cent of alloy.

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## SAUCES FOR TOBACCO.

Flavored to Suit the Diverse Tastes of Various Classes of Buyers.

All tobacco is treated with saucers before being made up into their commercial form. By this means they are flavored in various ways so as to adapt them to the tastes of consumers. The tastes of consumers vary in different localities, and to make his goods to suit is the business of the manufacturer. Each manufacturer has his own secret recipe, which are handed down from father to son. Tastes differ, even among people of various occupations. Niners, for instance, want a very strong tobacco, with a scent and flavor which another class would not relish. Outdoor workers in general like a stronger tobacco for smoking and chewing than indoor folks.

All tobacco, in fact, are doctored. Sometimes it is done in an illegitimate way, for the purpose of deception. Ordinarily, however, it is honest and even necessary. One object of it is to make the tobacco keep better. Without such treatment it would become so much dry leaves, the aromatic properties passing off. Nitre is added to smoking tobacco in order to make it burn well. The leaves intended for chewing are steeped in licorice or other gum, in order that the plug shall have the required consistency and sweetness. Mucilaginous substances in small quantities are added to cigarette tobacco, so that the particles may hold together and not fall out of the paper wrapper. Some pipe tobaccos are heavily charged with perfumes by treating them with the essential oils of rose, verbena, citronelle, bergamot, cassia, musk and catechu.

It is not true that cigarettes are commonly charged with opium and other injurious drugs. However, they are flavored with essences of various plants, such as vanilla, stramonium, coffee, valerian and tea. Occasionally a few tea leaves are mixed with the tobacco. These flavors are matters of fancy, and women particularly select their cigarettes with reference to them. Scarcely a plant that will yield an agreeable flavoring escapes employment by the manufacturers of tobacco. Among those most used are the lemon, the orange, geranium, sassafras, thyme, anise, mint and cinnamon. Honey and maple sugar are utilized for sweetening. A decoction of hay is sometimes applied to smoking tobacco.

The basis of a "cigarette" is nearly al-

ways some spirituous liquor—usually rum. Sometimes wine is used. Glycerine is a common ingredient. More or less molasses enters into the composition of much plug tobacco. The rum preserves the tobacco and adds to the flavor of the plug. The plug trade for the United States navy is large, and is required by the government that the tobacco furnished in this shape for the use of its sailors shall contain no foreign substances, except a limited percentage of licorice. The tobacco leaves are dipped into the sauce or else sprinkled with it.—Boston Evening Transcript.

## AN ARTFUL APPEAL.

A Mendicant Who Succeeds in Extracting Silver from Passersby.

An illustration of the depth to which one woman has sunk (or risen) in the art of beggary may be seen any evening after dark on the down-town streets of Chicago. This woman has no favorite street—she simply plays them all, usually side streets, where the young man with his best girl as often glides through, because the crowds are not so dense nor the lights so brilliant.

This woman has two confederates, who dress and act like laboring men. Each carries his little tin pail and each shows evidence of having been hard at work. A young society man and his girl walk slowly along, indifferent to the world. Neither bears the almost inaudible appeal for help. As the young couple pass the mendicant the men with their tin pails and grimy hands stop short and block the way.

"Let's chip in a nickel apiece and help that poor, starving creature," says one of them.

"All right, Joe, I'll do it. I earned an extra quarter to-day and I can just spare a nickel."

This not only attracts the attention of the lovers, but it brings tears to the eyes of the girl, and involuntarily the thought flashes through the young man's mind that if two laborers can give up a portion of their hard-earned money, he can part with at least 25 cents and often more, owing largely to that sort of an impression he wants to make upon his companion.

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And so, bright silver coin drops into the cup held by the poor, starving creature, a few muffled sounds of "Bless you, my children, bless you," come from the bunch of rags sitting upon the raised step, and the little crowd of laborers, sweethearts, and object of charity dissolves—each feeling happy and more contented.

The young man never knows he has been "worked," so to speak, and neither does the next victim, nor the next, for it is known that the programme related above is repeated until there are no longer parading up and down the side streets at night.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## Cavalry Horses and Mares.

Apropos of the intense love that cavalry horses bear for music, a correspondent of an English paper writes that when the Sixth dragons recently changed their quarters a mare belonging to one of the troopers was taken sick as to be unable to proceed on the journey the following morning. Two days later another detachment of the same regiment, accompanied by the band, arrived. The sick mare was in a loose box, but, hearing the martial strains, kicked a hole through the side of her box, and, making her way through the shop of a tradesman, took her place in the troop before she was secured and brought back to the stable.

But the excitement had proved too great and the subsequent exertion

proved fatal.—N. Y. Ledger.

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## FLYING UNDER WATER.

How Birds Try to Make a Sis with a Tea.

It is a rare privilege to see a wild bird swim under water, and this is obtained only by stratagem combined with good luck. The spectacle has been twice accorded the writer, and the appearance was so remarkable that a description is offered, together with the conditions which led up to the observations.

Two of us were hunting, and as we

were unsuccessful in securing game, we

resolved to try our skill on some pied-

bill grebes which were disporting them-

selves on a mill pond. These active

divers are also known by the names of

water witch, dabbler, dab-chick and

diver. This bird is a very elusive chap

in the water. He can dive in a way to

surprise the smartest shooter, and will

escape from a whole regiment of ex-

pert gunners, if there is plenty of water

for his movements.

Scouting a boat we paddled out on the pond, when, of course, the flock of

seven plongers disappeared beneath

the surface, as they never attempt to

escape by flight. When the scattered

birds reappeared above water, several

shots were directed at them, unsuccessfully, as they dove repeatedly at the

flash. Selecting one bird, probably im-

mature and inexperienced, we were so

fortunate as to drive it into shallow

water at the edge of the pond. In a

confined space, and in water not over

one foot deep, so surrounded by banks

that the rattled bird could not escape;

it swam about just beneath the sur-

face in plain sight. Its motions were

rapid, and in addition to the propul-

tion power obtained from its feet, it

also used its wings to assist. In fact

the writer is not at all sure that it did

not attain its chief impulse from its

